B. Content of course material and testing

Phase I, (Quick Results)

• Developed comprehension tests to validate learning process and instituted some changes in the delivery and content of course material.

Phase II, (Main Installation)

- Developed work simulation evaluation using the Hopper to appraise Service Representative's capabilities (Quality and Efficiency).
- Created Modular Training agenda for Single Line Resale (DOE) that will reduce training time from six weeks to two weeks. For a few who do not pass the work simulation, there will be a follow up instruction for three days.
- All the modules have comprehension testing. The comprehension testing will be administered prior to the training and after the module has been delivered.
- LEO training module developed and delivered to increase capacity of LCSC to handle AT&T volume received through LEO.

Phase III, (Adjust and Follow up)

- Developed and delivered LENS training to 14 part time temps in Atlanta. This
 approach to inputting LSR's to LEO that are received for manual processing
 drastically reduces the training time to 8 hours and provides an excellent
 reserve capability.
- Developed training modules for Resale
 - * Single Line DOE
 - * Single Line SONGS
 - * Multiline DOE & SONGS
 - * Belinda Miller, (trainer) used the SONGS training materials in her most recent training class.
- Training modules for Unbundled Network Elements and Complex Services still require development.

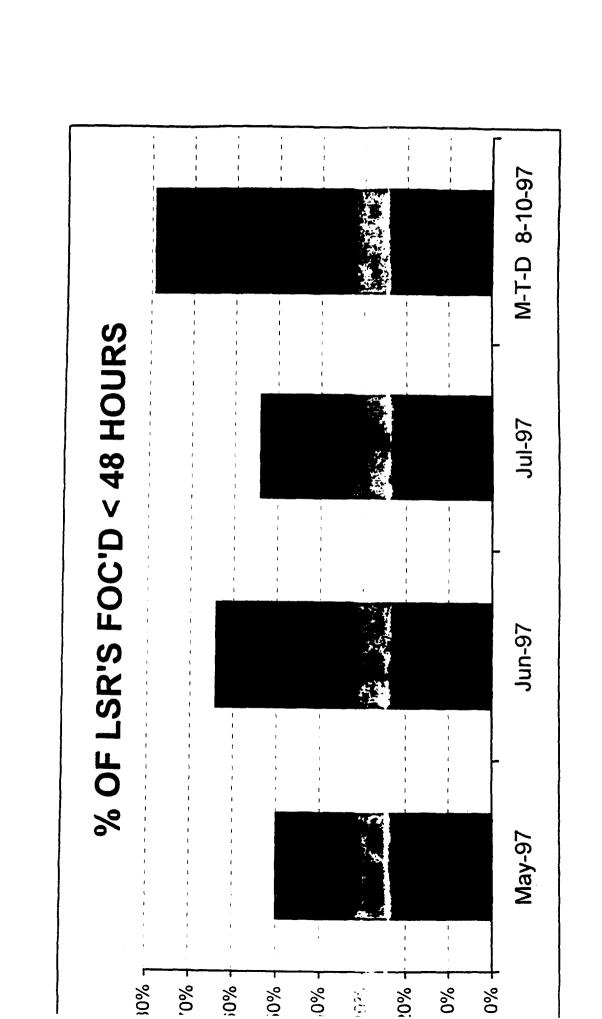
ELLSOUTH - LCSC TLANTA, GA

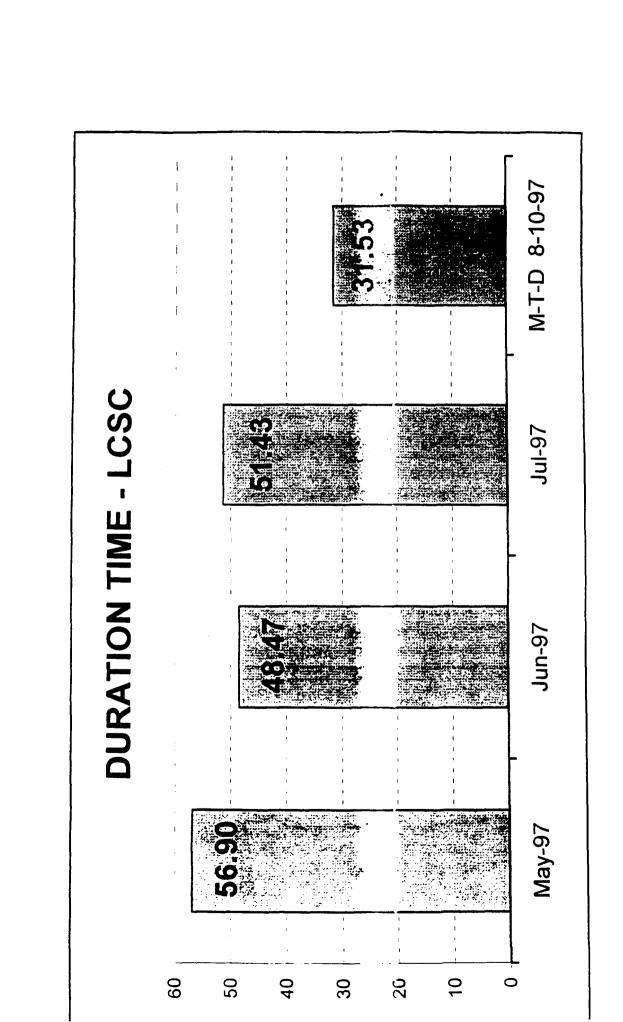
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND APPROACH

STATUS GREEN - COMPLETED - IN PROGRESS

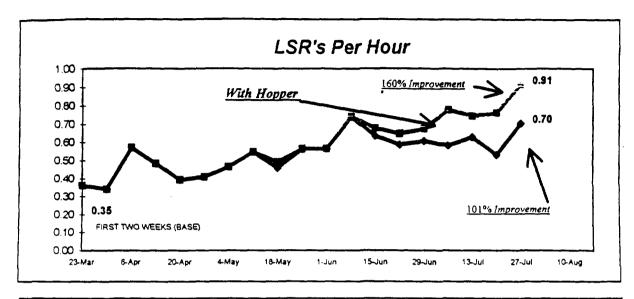
RED - IN PROGRESS

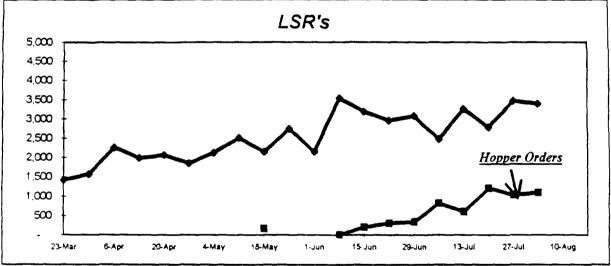
AREAS	FINIDINGS				
	FINDINGS	PROPOSALS	QUICK RESULTS PHASE I	MAIN INSTALLATION PHASE II	ADJUST & FOLLOW-UP PHASE III
GMT. OPERATING	CEMENTS EXITS BUT REQUIRES	DESIGN ANTONOTALL FLEMENTS			
STEM (MOS)	r-Grade's				
ORK PROCESS	ELDS BETTER DEFINITION AND SIMPLER	INSTALL PREDICTABILITY OF EXECUTION			
rel	ILEOS TO INTERNALIZE UP-GRADES	AND KNOW HOW TO REPEAT PROCESS			
	COMPLETE TRAINING - DELIVERY &	FILE THE GAPS IN TRAINIERS			
	ACAS ON THE FLOXOR SUPPORT AND PAULATION	PELINER FORMUTIONAL REPS			
NAGEMENT	acks Structured Participation	EIEVET OP BEHAVIOR MODEL			INSTALL CONTINUIOUS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
IAVIOR		EVALUATE AND INSTALL			
NAGEMENT	ASSIVE IN ASSIGNMENT / FOLLOW UP	FROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT			
TITUDES					
LITY / SERVICE	NO EFFECTIVE MEASURES	DEVELOP TESTING PROCESS			
		Fe.VLLOP REPORTS			
OR UTILIZATION	OCUMENTED 15 - 39% LABOR WASTED	REDUCE LOST TIME THROUGH TRAINING			
		AND SUPERVISORY INTERVENTION			
ILS AND	: ACKS SYNERGY AND INTEGRATED	DEFINE THE OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES			
, ATEGIES	HAN	IMPROVE SYNERGY-SUPPORT & OPERATIONS			
ALCOHO .			SUMMARY 100% 94%		
		COMPLETE	100%	100%	Ø₹ /6

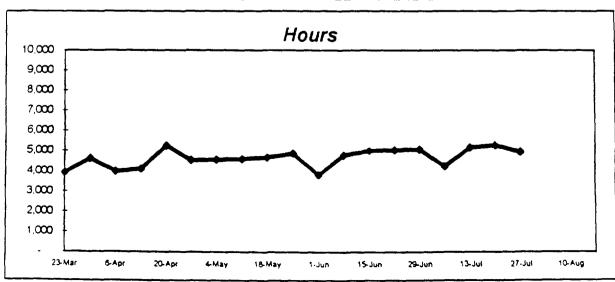




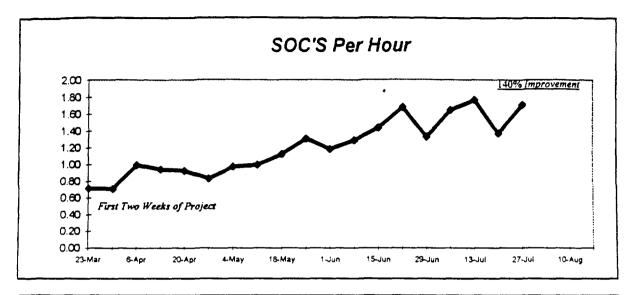
BellSouth

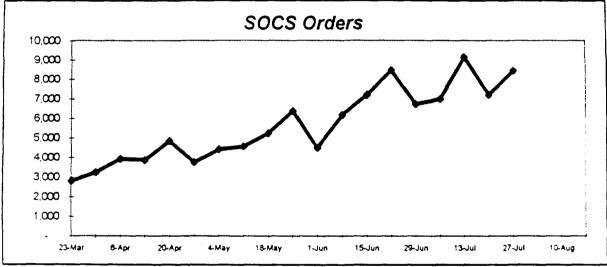


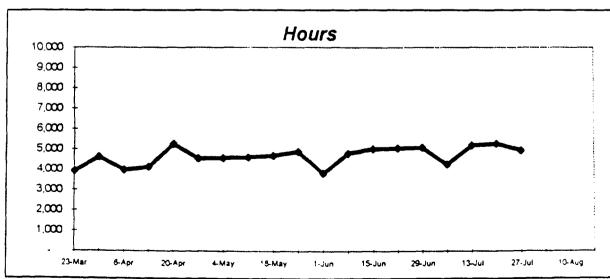




BellSouth LCSC







Self Look III LASC

CAPACITY / CAPABILITY

ITEM	BIRMINGHAM	ATLANTA	TOTAL LCSC
SERVICE REPS	79	63	142
HOURS / DAY	7.5	7.5	7.5
HOURS AVAILABLE	592.5	472.5	1065
%TRAIN, VAC ABS	23%	23%	23%
NET HOURS AVAIL	456	364	820 .
LSR'S/HR CAPACITY	3.46	4.80	4.05
LSR'S/HR DEMO	1.84	2.16	1.98
DAILY VOL CAPACITY	1578	1747	3325
DAILY VOL CAPABILIT	Y 839	786	1625
PERCENT OF CAPACITY	53%	45%	49%

@ BELLSOUTH

BullSouth Interconnection South (46) 1535 Calebrada Parkeray Birthingham, Alebama 15242

Richard A. Dender Account Manager

September 10, 1986

Mr. Tom Allen Vice President - Stretegic Planning Intermedie Communications, Inc. 3825 Queen Palm Drive Tampa, Florida 33818

Dogr Tom:

in regard to your letter of July 11, 1996, BellSouth can provide the unbundled frame relay loop and the unbundled ISON toop as requested by intermedia Communications, Inc. (ICI). However, BST cannot provide the "line side loop unbundling that supports a multi-host environment".

The frame relay toop can be provisioned by using the loop portion of BST's existing DDAS or SynchroNet services. BST will provision these services at their existing teritied rates. Also, BST has developed unbundled ISDN loops and can provision them in Florida for \$43.00 per month. BST understands that it may have to re-price these services at TELRIC If that portion of the FCC Order becomes final.

Concerning the request for "time side loop unbundling that supports a multi-host environment", our staff has reviewed ICI's assuments to the FCC on this matter and have determined that BellSouth's operations and support systems, particularly the Loop Facilities Assignment and Control System (UFACS) and Trunk Inventory and Record Keeping System (TIRKS), cannot handle assignment and administration of this small parties of a certier system. Manual records would need to be maintained that would conflict with Bettliouth's mechanized systems.

There is no such licitly feesible method to segregate the concentration portion of the center system from the feeder transport to it. The systems are designed as a single criticy and cannot be separated. This means that the concentration portion and the feeder transport portion are one entity. They provide the necessary facilities to transport and concentrate loop facilities from the central critics to the remote commission.

If you would like to discuss this further, please call me at 205-877-5868.

Sincerety,

Rich Dender

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Q Yes.

- A Is that the issue?
- Q That is correct.
- A I'm aware that there has been a lot of discussion between Intermedia and BellSouth with respect to those particular loops. There's a long history associated with that, associated with whether or not it was even a requirement of the Intermedia agreement.

 We've, I think, worked our way through that, and as far as I know, we've finally reached accommodation and a means of provisioning that to you.
 - Q That's as an interim resale arrangement as opposed to the provision of unbundled loops; is that not the case?
 - A Well, we've reached the interim retail arrangements some months ago. It was sometime, I think, last year is where we reached that. I understood that some time, oh, around May, June, somewhere in that time frame, we have reached an agreement with -- to provide you with the actual unbundled elements.
 - Q Let me ask this as a hypothetical then. Let's assume that BellSouth has been unable and continues to be unable to provision the -- a subloop unbundled element and the digital 4-wire loops that Intermedia has requested. Let's assume that as a hypothetical.

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Is it BellSouth's contention that the fact that it lists unbundled loop distribution -- well, 4-wire unbundled digital loops and subloop unbundled distribution in its statement, is basis enough to obtain 271 relief?

A No, that's not actually true. There are two parts to your question. One is that the specific loops that Intermedia has requested, first, those loops have to be identified as a network element that we are required to provide in order to show checklist compliance.

If that is the case, then we would obviously have to provide those loops upon request with

Intermedia. If those loops are not required to be provided under the Telecom Act, then, no, it wouldn't -- it would have no impact on checklist compliance. And as I understand it, the loops that Intermedia has been requesting, I think they're called frame relay loops, are not designated network elements.

Q So does BellSouth -- is that also BellSouth's position with subloop unbundled -- unbundled subloop elements?

A Unbundled subloop elements of loops that are not required to be offered, yes. It is not our position with respect to subloop elements for the ones that are

required to be offered, like 2-wire analog and 4-wire analog and DS-1, and whatever subloop unbundling has been identified as an unbundled network element for.

But if it's a subloop of a loop that we don't have to offer, then --

Q How about other loops, like digitally conditioned 64 and 56 kilobit loops? Are those -- can BellSouth obtain 271 authorization without providing those as unbundled network elements?

A Again, I don't know if you're referring to a loop that is in fact one that we're required to offer or not. If you are referring to one that we are required to offer, then -- and somebody has asked for it, then we would have to offer it, within whatever the time frame is that we're required to and under the terms and conditions that we have to offer it. Based on that description, I can't tell whether that's one that we have to offer or not.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Varner, let me follow up on that. Is it your testimony that if it is a designated network element that you have to offer, that using the bona fide request process is sufficient to meet the requirement that prices for that element be cost-based?

WITNESS VARNER: Yes, in the instance that

we've used it for those subloop elements, because the bona fide request process requires that the price be cost-based.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: How does that process work, that a bona fide request is deemed to place an item at cost?

will be at cost. It means that the price will be at cost. It means that the price will be based on cost. And it's similar to a process that we've had for sometime called special assemblies, where people want something that's somewhat unique and they request it, and we go and determine what is the cost of providing that particular item to that specific customer in the specific circumstances that they've asked for it, and then we would establish a price for it based on their specific set of circumstances.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So under that process, you identify a procedure you will follow to identify the cost of providing that on a case-by-case basis?

WITNESS VARNER: Yes. And that process is included in the statement. It's identified in the statement what that process is, and it has in there commitment dates by which we would get back to them with information and so forth to process their request. And it has the commitment that the prices would be

other enhanced service provider traffic dated August 12th. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'll mark this as Exhibit 3 17 and give it the short title BellSouth August 12th Letter Regarding Enhanced Service Providers Traffic. 5 (Exhibit No. 17 marked for identification.) 6 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Sir, how much more 7 questioning do you have, if you could estimate the 8 time? MR. CANIS: I would assume about 15 minutes, 10 11 possibly 20. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions? 12 MR. FINCHER: I have about two questions. 13 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is that it then? Okay. 14 (By Mr. Canis) Mr. Varner, I would like to 15 Q direct your attention to the first paragraph, fifth line down at the end of that sentence, it says, every 17 reasonable effort will be made to ensure that ESP 18 traffic does not appear on our -- that is BellSouth --19 bills, and such traffic should not appear on your 20 bills -- that is CLEC bills -- to us. 21 Does the fact that BellSouth is talking about 22 every reasonable effort suggest to you that some of that 23 traffic is in fact passed through to CLECs in a mutual 24

compensation arrangement?

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No, it does not. What it suggests to me is that we will take every step to ensure that it is not passed through to CLECs. The more -- I think the first statement of this letter is consistent with what I've said. It says, the purpose of this letter is to call to your attention that our interconnection agreement applies only to local traffic. That's been the case with interconnection agreements from their inception.

And it goes on to explain that this ISP traffic is jurisdictionally interstate and thus is not subject to the interconnection agreements.

And the statement that you read was our commitment to ensure that we don't bill you for that traffic and asking you not to bill us for that traffic.

At anytime in the past, to your knowledge, has BellSouth included local calls made to Internet service providers and the traffic it passes off to CLECs for mutual compensation?

Well, there's no way to pass off a local call to an Internet service provider because the traffic is interstate, so we can't pass you a local call. The call that we pass you would be an interstate call.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And is it interstate because that's the way the FCC has defined it?

WITNESS VARNER: Yes, it's been

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jurisdictionally defined as interstate traffic.

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- Q (By Mr. Canis) How are those calls rated?
- A I don't know. It depends on where they originate and what kind of service the originating customer has as to how they would be rated.
- Q In fact, aren't those calls rated out of BellSouth's local tariff, and in fact, isn't that what the FCC has required?

What the FCC has said is that the traffic is Α jurisdictionally interstate but access charges do not apply; and has said, if I remember it -- I can't get this exactly right, but what they have said is that the charges for that traffic shall be the local service charges that would normally apply for that type of facility. This is the same arrangement that's been in place for years with CompTel and CompuServ, I think, and other places wherein they've been allowed to utilize -they're just basic 1FBs and 1FRs -- to provide enhanced service provider traffic without the payment of access charges. And they've received an exemption from access charges, but the FCC has consistently maintained that the traffic is in fact jurisdictionally interstate. They're just saying that the charges for it will be the same as the charges for local service.

Q If I'm a residential user on BellSouth's

network and I want to make a call, I use BellSouth's

Internet subsidiary, BellSouth.com, as my Internet

service provider and I make a call to BellSouth.com, do

I pay local charges out of BellSouth's local tariff?

- A You mean dot net?
- Q I'm sorry, dot net.
- A I had to do that.
- Q Thank you.
- A But if you -- are you the end user or are you -- you have to tell me whether you're the end user.
 - Q I'm an end user.
- A You're an end user. What happens is when you make a call to their server, if they have a local presence, which many Internet providers do, they set up something akin to foreign exchange arrangements, so customers can call in to a local number, and then they carry the call to wherever they happen to be located. Then you would be making a local call. It's just like you would if you were calling a foreign exchange line.
- Q Is BellSouth's position on the definition of local calls made to Internet service providers an accepted industry standard, or is that a controversial issue?
- A I don't know. As far as the fact that interconnection agreements supplying the local traffic

only, as far as I know, all of the RBOC's interconnection agreements do the same thing in that regard. Obviously the FCC's rules about this traffic being interstate is certainly an industry standard that everybody complies with.

- Q Doesn't the FCC currently have two pending rulemaking proceedings addressing this issue?
- A Evidently, according to this letter, there are.
- Q Are you familiar with those proceedings at the FCC?
- A Not the current status. I believe those are the proceedings on access reform. The other one on treatment of interstate information service providers I'm not. I'm somewhat familiar with the one on access reform. Not with respect to this question, but with respect to the other issues of what they did on access reform.
- Q So you're not familiar then that while all the LECs make the same argument that BellSouth does in filings before the FCC, every competitive carrier contended exactly the opposite, that this was local traffic subject to mutual compensation?
- A That doesn't surprise me at all. Over the years the issue of appropriate charges to apply for

information service or enhanced service providers has been one that's been debated many times. application of access charges is usually the point of 3 the debate, and it always breaks down exactly as you described. You have the local exchange companies saying that access charges should apply and the ILECs saying that no -- I mean the information service providers, saying no, they shouldn't.

- Would you characterize this then as an issue that is in dispute?
- I don't know whether it's in dispute because I don't know that there's any sort of complaint or whatever pending. I would characterize it as an issue where there are two different points of view as to how it should be resolved.
- Are you aware that dispute resolution provisions in the interconnection agreements negotiated between BellSouth and Intermedia?
 - Would you repeat that please?
- Are you familiar with the dispute resolution provisions of the interconnection agreement negotiated between BellSouth and Intermedia?
 - No, I am not.

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Are you aware generally of dispute resolution provisions in interconnection agreements executed by

BellSouth?

- A No, I am not.
- Q So if I were to tell you that the interconnection agreements negotiated by Intermedia required disputes to be referred to the appropriate state commission for resolution, and do not authorize unilateral action by either party, you wouldn't have any position one way or the other on that?
- A As I said, I'm not familiar with the provisions. I don't know what they say.
- Q On Page 44 of your rebuttal testimony, and I'm looking at Line 24 and 25 --
 - A What page was that?
- Q I'm sorry, Page 44, bottom of the page, Lines 24 and 25. You state, "To my knowledge, the DOJ has no particular expertise in OSS or in the technical requirements of providing telecommunications services."

On the next page, a couple sentences down, "Thus, DOJ's opinion concerning OSS or checklist compliance are not binding or persuasive."

Do you have any knowledge of the DOJ's 271 review process?

A Yes, I believe I do. In -- to the extent that the review process is reflected in the comments that they have filed to the FCC.

1	Q Did those comments include statements by
2	technical experts on OSS systems that were hired by DOJ?
3	A I remember there were some affidavits. I do
4	not remember whether any of them were technical experts
5	on OSS systems. From what I recall the affidavits were
6	from economists.
7	Q So you don't know whether DOJ has hired expert
8	outside consultants to assist it in reviewing OSS issues
9	for its 271 reviews?
10	A No, and I didn't see any evidence of it in
11	their filing.
12	Q I would like to refer you to Page 66 of your
13	rebuttal testimony. In there on Line 12 you state, "In
14	fact, BellSouth currently offers rebundled elements."
15	Are you familiar with a term I don't know, it's a
16	technical term I think it's a popular term called
17	GLUE charges?
18	A I've heard something talked about.
19	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Would you repeat that?
20	MR. CANIS: Yes, references to a term called
21	GLUE, G-L-U-E, charges.
22	Q (By Mr. Canis) Let me just explain what I
23	think GLUE charges are, and perhaps we can use this as a
24	basis for further discussion. Some parties consider the

25 term "GLUE charges" as an additional charge above and

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BellSouth Telecommenications, Inc. Room 4428

Room 4428 675 West Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30375 404 927-7150
Fax 404 420-8291
Internet: Emest L.Bush
@bridge.bellsouth.com

Ernest L Bush Assistant Vice President – Regulatory Policy & Planning

SN91081223

August 12, 1997

To:

All Competitive Local Exchange Carriers

Subject:

Enhanced Service Providers (ESPs) Traffic

The purpose of this letter is to call to your attention that our interconnection agreement applies only to local traffic. Although enhanced service providers (ESPs) have been exempted from paying interstate access charges, the traffic to and from ESPs remains jurisdictionally interstate. As a result, BellSouth will neither pay, nor bill, local interconnection charges for traffic terminated to an ESP. Every reasonable effort will be made to insure that ESP traffic does not appear on our bills and such traffic should not appear on your bills to us. We will work with you on a going forward basis to improve the accuracy of our reciprocal billing processes. The ESP category includes a variety of service providers such as information service providers (ISPs) and internet service providers, among others.

On December 24, 1996, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) on interstate access charge reform and a Notice of Inquiry (NOI) on the treatment of interstate information service providers and the Internet, Docket Nos. 96-262 and 96-263. Among other matters, the NPRM and NOI addressed the information service provider's exemption from paying access charges and the usage of the public switched network by information service providers and internet access providers.

Traffic originated by and terminated to information service providers and internet access providers enjoys a unique status, especially call termination.

Information service providers and internet access providers have historically been subject to an access charge exemption by the FCC which permits the use of basic local exchange telecommunications services as a substitute for switched access service. The FCC will address this exemption in the above-captioned proceedings. Until any such reform affecting information service providers and internet access providers is accomplished, traffic originated to and terminated by information service providers and internet access providers is exempt from access charges. This fact, however, does not make this interstate traffic "local", or subject it to reciprocal compensation agreements.

Please contact your Account Manager or Marc Cathey (205-977-3311) should you wish to discuss this issue further. For a name or address change to the distribution of this letter, contact Ethylyn Pugh at 205-977-1124.

Sincerely,

E.Z. Bush

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Enrico C. Soriano, hereby certify that I have on this 20th day of October, 1997, served a copy of the foregoing comments upon the individuals listed below, by hand-delivery or U.S. first class mail, postage prepaid:

Janice Myles*
Policy and Program Planning Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
Room 544
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Donald J. Russell*
Telecommunications Task Force, Antitrust Division
Department of Justice
Room 8205
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Charles W. Ballentine, Executive Director South Carolina Public Service Commission 111 Doctors Circle Columbia, SC 29203

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Enrico C. Soriano